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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1875. NO. 118.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Hunt on Rosenmiller and Ringgold—Analysis of the Vote on Local Option—How Temperance Counties Elected Anti-Temperance Representatives—Philadelphia Reaching for Another Appropriation — Judicial Salary Question—Is This a Good Time to Raise Wages of Public Officers?

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1875.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

The absence of a large number of members of the House at Pittsburgh, whither they went to look at Dixmont, the Reform School and the penitentiary, prevented the Local Option bill and the Appropriation bill from coming up to-day. They will be among the first bills attended to next week.

The House has finally decided that Rosenmiller and Ringgold are both entitled to their seats. There has been, from the start, a strong determination on the part of the Democratic majority, to unseat both these men, not because they were not entitled to their seats, but just because the majority felt that they *could* do it. Buckalew was the first to start the hunt on Rosenmiller. The candidate whom the Democrats of Lancaster city voted for but did not elect, was a Buckalew man; and, while the United States Senatorship was pending, the Columbia county statesman thought it would be a great point gained if he could put Rosenmiller out and put his man in. He therefore gave his legal opinion that as Rosenmiller had been Prosecuting Attorney at the time of his election, he was not eligible, and the election therefore was void.

To the great mass of the members of the House the *reasons* for ousting a Republican member were of no importance; they had time over to turn him out; they reasoned, and, therefore, why not do it? One reason was as good as another, and only those was good enough for letting a hungry Democrat into a Republican place. There has been, consequently, a great itching on the part of the "Musket Molenlough" crowd to get at the Dutch lawyer from Lancaster and turn him out. How it came about that wiser counsels prevailed I cannot understand.

Ringgold's case I have before explained. There was not the slightest show of reason for unseating him, yet the majority were keen for the chance. How they were kept from it is one of the unsolved mysteries. They must have suffered the word of exhortation before they were brought down to reason.

In an analysis of the vote in the House on the repeal of the Local Option law, it is found that the negative vote, 59, was composed of 41 Republicans and 18 Democrats. These fifteen Democrats were from the following counties:

Barnett, Washington.	S. P. Large, Allegh'y.
Bedford, Sullivan.	Lewis, Luzerne.
Darby, Fayette.	Rogers, Allegheny.
Dunbek, Franklin.	Shields, Schuylkill.
Graff, Beaver.	Stock, Lycoming.
Hoge, Pittsburgh.	Sturtevant, Crawford.
Hollenbeck, Potter.	Terry, Bradford.
Irwin, Allegheny.	

From this it will be seen that, with the exception of Bedford, of Sullivan; Darby, of Fayette, and Stock, of Lycoming, all of these gentlemen represent Republican districts. All of the Allegheny members here enumerated represent undoubted Republican districts, as do Mr. Barnett, of Washington; Mr. Graff, of Beaver; Mr. Hollenbeck, of Potter; Mr. Lewis, of Luzerne; Mr. Terry, of Bradford, and Mr. Sturtevant, of Crawford. Mr. Lewis is from a Democratic county, but the separate district he represents is decidedly Republican. But for the temporary political insanity that swept over this State last fall, all of these districts would be to-day represented by Republicans.

The Pennsylvania University sent up a big delegation, last night, to try and convince the House that it was able to use the appropriation of $25,000 more to that institution. There is something wonderful in the grand way which characterizes Philadelphia in dealing with schemes for absorbing the public money. They took upon the revenue of the State as a fund which they are at liberty to draw upon when they like, and always with a liberal hand. This university came here in 1872 and asked for $100,000, which is a small sum to your average Philadelphian. The new hospital they were about to build would cost $300,000. They proposed to raise $200,000 from private donations, and the Legislature was given them upon that condition. In 1873 they came back. They were $50,000 short; they could raise half of it in Philadelphia, and would not the Legislature be good enough to give them the other hundred? The other hundred was given, upon the condition that the citizens should first raise this amount. Now, this missing $500,000 in all raised for this hospital; and here they are, again, asking for $25,000 more! The horse-leech hath two daughters, who cry continually, "Give!" "Give!" and this is one of them.

As I anticipated, the judicial question came up again, to-day, and the same weary platitudes from the Philadelphia and Allegheny Senators, about the proper interpretation of the word "compensation" as applied to judges in the Schedule of the Constitution, were rung out for an hour. The whole burden of the argument was that the poor judges in Allegheny and Philadelphia will die of starvation if they do not get $7,000 a year each. At a time when tens of thousands of men are out on strikes in Pennsylvania against a reduction of their wages, which had been frequently enforced before, and when many wretched families are suffering for want of food and proper shelter, it does seem strange to hear the judicial lungs and arms of Philadelphia in wages. In 1854, when the wages of mechanics and laborers were much higher than now, and everything was proportionably dearer than now, the judges of this State got *less* than they are getting now, and yet, when wages are rapidly decreasing, and prices are shrinking all around, they want *more* than they ever got before. It does not seem to me a healthy state of affairs to have the public mind so much as it has been forced, official salaries are increased.

There are a few Senators upon the floor who represent counties in which the judges do much more work for $4,000 a year than the Philadelphia judges do for $7,000, such, for instance, as Berks, Bucks, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Lancaster, Lehigh, Chester, &c. These Senators are very anxious to get the salaries of their judges up to $5,000, but are unwilling to make the difference between them and the city judges more than $1,000. These Senators formed a combination with the Philadelphia and Allegheny Senators and got the vote of yesterday in favor of Playford's amendment, fixing salaries at $5,000 and $4,000, and then, when the vote down Playford's amendment, and the question then recurred on Dill's amendment, to make the salaries $6,000 and $5,000. The debate ran along on this in the old groove, until every one was heartily sick and tired and the whole subject was postponed until Tuesday afternoon next, when the same old fight will come off again.

The Democrats of this State profess to be opposed to any increase of salaries; yet the proposition to increase the salaries of the county judges from $4,000 to $5,000, and the city judges from $5,000 to $6,000, comes from Mr. Dill, a Democratic candidate for Governor, and he is backed up in it by Lancaster, Columbia and Dauphin, the active Democrats of the Senate, while Senator Wallace insists upon paying $7,000 to the Philadelphia judges. He does think, it is true, under the plea that the Constitution requires it, but then the question of construction upon which the best minds differ, is not to doubt the motives of any of these gentlemen; they are actuated, beyond question, by a desire to see their judges brought up to something like a level with the Philadelphia judges, and regard the wide difference between $7,000 and $4,000 as an unjust discrimination against their own men; but I desire, in view of keeping the political record all right, for the coming contest, to have it noted here and now, that the proposition to add $1,000 a year to the salaries of the fifty judges on the bench in this State, outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny, thus increasing the annual cost of the judiciary $50,000, comes not only from a Democratic Senator, but from one who is likely to be the Democratic candidate for Governor.

For one, I am inflexibly opposed to *any* increase of salaries whatever, either for judges or any one else. I have no quarrel with any one who differs with me; but I am satisfied that this is no time for increasing the compensation of public officers. The judicial system of this State now costs $450,000 per annum, and any increase of this sum cannot be remedied by legislation for ten years to come. A judicial salary once increased cannot afterwards be reduced. The "compensation" provided by the laws of the State, at the time the Constitution was adopted, for the city judges was $3,000 per year, and country judges $4,000. That much we are bound by the Constitution to pay, but no more, and sound policy requires that we should not undertake to increase it.

SPECIAL.

An error occurred in your Harrisburg dispatch Friday night. Of the list of bills said to have been sent to the Governor, only the first named was so disposed of. The others passed finally and were sent to the House.

Riotous Miners.

HAZELTON, Pa., February 27.—This morning the miners, who are on a strike (about three hundred), drew the fire from under the boilers, stopped all the pumps, cut fire to the engine house, and shot the engineer, at Buck mountain, eleven miles from here. The man is not seriously wounded. It is almost impossible to get men to keep the pumps going, the police assisting to do so at Eckley and the upper Lehigh. There are apprehensions of rough times around here. Men are gathering in large numbers. At the Highlands, three miles from here, a serious disturbance took place. Two men were badly beaten. Report says one of them cannot live. Police were sent to Buck mountain to start the pumps. For the past week three hundred armed striking miners have been marching through the country intimidating men at work, breaking into houses and wrecking them. This evening they shot one anti-striker.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., February 28.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have again had a fire kindled through incendiarism. Dispatches received from Glen Carbon yesterday, stated that several miners' houses, unoccupied, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading company were set on fire twice, and each time put out by firemen and the watchman on duty at the mines close by. The third time it had gained such headway they were unable to subdue the flames. Several men were seen running from the buildings by the watchman. Owing to the darkness he was unable to identify them. Though the loss is small it showed an increased bitterness toward the company. The troubles with the miners at Hazleton increasing in violence, inquiries were made here to-day for fifteen picked men to go there immediately, to guard and act as policemen at the works.

In Kentucky the farmers are sowing their clover seed on the snow. The advantage claimed by the process is that one can see what falls and distributes them more equally and evenly.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1875.

The consideration of the Civil Rights bill was resumed.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said that, after thoroughly considering the bill, he would be compelled to vote against it; but he was not willing to record his vote against the measure, supported by so many of his associates in the Senate, without giving his reasons for so doing. He then spoke at length against the bill.

At 2:30 P. M. a vote was taken on Mr. Thurman's amendment to the Civil Rights bill, to amend the section in regard to jurors so that it should not apply to State courts, and it was rejected—yeas 26, nays 40. Messrs. Carpenter, Ferry, of Connecticut, Hamilton, of Texas, Schurz, Sprague and Tipton voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The bill was finally reported to the Senate and, no amendments having been made in Committee of the Whole, the question was upon its third reading.

Mr. EDMUNDS supported the bill, but, before he had concluded, the half hour allowed him to close the debate expired.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 38, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS.		
Alcorn,	Flanagan,	Pratt,
Allison,	Frelinghuysen,	Ramsey,
Anthony,	Harvey,	Robertson,
Boreman,	Howe,	Sargent,
Bothwell,	Ingalls,	Scott,
Cameron,	Jones,	Sherman,
Chandler,	Logan,	Spencer,
Claston,	Mitchell,	Stewart,
Conkling,	Merrill (Vt.),	Wadleigh,
Conover,	Morton,	West,
Cragen,	Oglesby,	Windom,
Edmunds,	Patterson,	Wright—38.
Ferry (Mich.),	Pease,	

NAYS.		
Bayard,	Gordon,	Ransom,
Boyd,	Hager,	Saulsbury,
Carpenter,	Hamilton (Tex.),	Schurz,
Cooper,	Hamilton (Md.),	Sprague,
Davis,	Kelly,	Stevenson,
Dennis,	Lewis,	Stockton,
Eaton,	McCreery,	Thurman,
Ferry (Conn.),	Merriman,	Tipton—26
Goldthwaite,	Pearce,	

After the passage of the Civil Rights bill, the Tax and Tariff bill was taken up, with the understanding that it should be proceeded with at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

The flag was then yielded to Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, who delivered an eulogy upon the late Senator Buckingham, and the Senate took a recess until half-past seven.

Upon reassembling, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, who had charge of the Tax and Tariff bill, yielded the floor to Mr. RAMSEY, who called up the annual Post-route bill, and it was passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday, when the Tariff bill comes up as unfinished business.

HOUSE.

Mr. KASSON submitted a report from the Ways and Means Committee in regard to the Pacific Mail investigation, accompanied by resolutions to the following effect:

First—That a copy of the evidence taken before the Ways and Means Committee upon the question of the corrupt use of money to procure the passage of the bill giving a subsidy to the China Mail, be delivered to the Clerk of the House, to be by him laid before the House at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, to the end that they may take such further inquiry and take such action as they may deem proper in regard to Wm. King and Schumaker.

Second—That the Clerk of the House transmit to the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, a copy of the evidence taken before the Committee of Ways and Means, with the request to lay so much as relates to the truth of the testimony given by King and Schumaker before the grand jury.

Third—That any reporter or correspondent, who occupies a seat in the reporters' gallery of the House, and who received any portion of the money used in procuring the subsidy, be censured and deprived of his seat in said gallery.

The resolutions and report were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The Force bill was resumed. Messrs. COOK, PIERCE, of Massachusetts, and POLAND opposed its passage.

Mr. FIELD said he should that white Republicans and negro agitators were largely responsible for the disturbances and discontent in the South.

Mr. ELDRIDGE appealed to the Republican leaders to halt in this course of legislation, as it will lead to the destruction of the liberties of the country.

Mr. LAMAR admitted the existence of political disquietude in sections of the Southern States, sometimes culminating in riot, but it was an abnormal condition of affairs and not the result of deceit to obtain political advantage.

In response to a query from Mr. Orth, Mr. LAMAR said he would willingly explain all the troubles in the South if given time to do it.

Mr. DAWES asked that Mr. Lamar be given a full hour, but objections were raised by Messrs. COBURN, PELHAM and BARRY, when the regular order was resumed and Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, made a speech in opposition to the bill.

Mr. BUTLER defended the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, advocated the bill.

Mr. COBURN, who had charge of the bill, then called the previous question.

Tellers were ordered on the motion to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. G. F. HOAR offered an amendment to Mr. Butler's amendment, the effect of which is to limit the operation of the bill to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama.

Mr. BUTLER accepted the modification.

The previous question was seconded by 155 to 40, and the main question was ordered—yeas 160, nays 104.

Mr. BURROUGHS made an eloquent appeal for the passage of the bill. His speech was enthusiastically applauded, and he was himself warmly congratulated at its close.

The last speech made on the bill was by Mr. WHITE, of Alabama, in support of it; but he had not made much progress before the time for the close of debate expired, and the House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The first amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. Butler of Mass., modified at the suggestion of Mr. G. F. Hoar, limiting the territory in which the thirteenth section is to be applicable to Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and limiting its term to two years and from thence to the end of the then next session of Congress. Adopted, without question.

A motion to take a recess was defeated. A vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Conner to strike out the thirteenth section—the one providing for a suspension of the *habeas corpus*. There was a good deal of excitement over the vote, and the announcement of many members gathered around the Clerk's desk inquiring after the figures. This, being against one of the rules, was objected to and the House was soon cleared, sustained by the Speaker *pro tem* (Cessna), and members were requested to retire to their seats.

Immediately afterwards, Mr. Butler, of Mass., went to the Clerk's desk and was standing there when the point of order was again made and Mr. BUTLER asserted that he had as much right to be there as the Speaker had (who was then occupying a seat at the Clerk's desk).

The SPEAKER displayed much indignation at this allusion to him, and said he had a right to stand where he chose, while the rules forbade him (Butler) to stand at the Clerk's desk.

To this Mr. BUTLER replied: "And they forbid you, too."

The SPEAKER went on to say that he had no assigned seat on the floor, and if he chose to leave the chair it was not for him (Butler) to intimate where he should stand. The gentleman (Butler) had no right to violate the rules of the House in that way, and had no right to interrupt the roll-call.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had not interrupted anybody, and he had as much right to remain at the desk as the Speaker had.

The asperity manifested passed over, and finally the vote was concluded and was announced as yeas 121, nays 130; so the thirteenth amendment was not struck out. Mr. Cannon voted against his own amendment.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the last vote, and Mr. CESSNA moved to lay the motion on the table.

Before the vote had commenced to be taken, Mr. WILSON called for the reading of the rule which says that while a vote is being taken "no member or other person shall remain near the Clerk's table."

When it was read, Mr. BUTLER, in an undertone, repeated the words "other person," and added, "that was the fellow I was after."

Mr. Randall's motion to reconsider was laid on the table—yeas 132, nays 112.

The next amendment voted on was that offered by Mr. E. R. Hoar, to strike out the first, second and fourth sections, and before reaching that vote there were two dilatory motions, on which the yeas and nays were called, the Speaker's construction of the new rule being that it does not apply simply to a measure as a whole but to each distinct question arising on it, and that during the pendency of each question, such for instance as an amendment to a bill, a motion to adjourn and a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn are in order, as well as a motion to reconsider.

Mr. E. R. HOAR's amendment was rejected—yeas 125, nays 125. The sections that were proposed to be struck out are those that provide against the invasion of a State by "two or more persons," and that to punish registration officers, who are State officers, for violation of duty.

The next question in regular order was an engrossment of the bill, and the usual two dilatory motions were interposed, which occupied another hour beyond the time for taking that vote down to half-past ten. The object of the Democrats in keeping up these dilatory motions seems to be to repeat the tactics of Thursday night, wearing out enough Republicans in order to leave that side without a quorum and then, on some real question either to outvote them or refrain from voting.

The vote on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time was yeas 159, nays 108.

At eleven o'clock Mr. WOOD attempted to submit a proposition to let the vote be taken on the final passage of bill and then have an adjournment until Monday morning, but members of his own party drowned his voice in shouts for the regular order.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia then made an equally ineffectual attempt to be heard, but the House was in no humor for compromise and would not listen to any one.

Mr. RANDALL came in with one of his three dilatory motions, to reconsider the last vote, which motion was laid on the table.

While this last vote was pending, an effort was made to comprise.

Mr. BUTLER finally made a proposition that, there having been two test votes on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, a vote be now taken on its final passage without further opposition, whereupon the House shall adjourn, and that the reading of the journal of Monday shall not be insisted upon.

Mr. RANDALL said he was instructed by his side to accept the proposition, and he was more pleased at the latter portion of it, as it gave the minority an opportunity of showing that it had been working sincerely all the time to facilitate the passage of the Appropriation bills.

Mr. CONGER objected to that kind of a statement.

Mr. BIERY suggested that the title of the bill should be made to read, "A bill for the election of the President for a third term."

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill and it was passed—yeas 135, nays 111.

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS.		
Albright,	Hodges,	Ransier,
Averill,	Hoskins,	Rapier,
Archer,	Houghton,	Ray,
Barry,	Howe,	Robinson, J. W.,
Bass,	Hubbell,	Ross,
Begole,	Hunter,	Sawyer,
Bradley,	Hurlbut,	Sayler, H. R.,
Bundy,	Hyde,	Scofield,
Burrows,	Hyiens,	Sessions,
Butler, H. R.,	Lansing,	Shanks,
Cain,	Lawrence,	Sheats,
Cannon	Lawson,	Sherwood,
Carpenter,	Lewis,	Sloan,
Cason,	Lynch,	Smart,
Cessna,	Maynard,	Smith, A. Herr,
Clark, Jr., Amos,	Lowe,	Smith, Geo. L.,
Clayton,	Lynch,	Smith, John Q.,
Clements,	Martin,	Snyder,
Cobb, S. A.,	Maynard,	Sprague,
Coburn,	McJill, A. S.,	Starkweather, Chas. A.
Conger,	McJill, J. W.,	St. John,
Corwin,	McDougal,	Stowell,
Crooke,	McKee,	Sypher,
Curtis,	McNulta,	Taylor,
Danford,	Monroe,	Thomas, C. Y.,
Darrall,	Moore,	Thompson,
Dobbins,	Morey,	Thornburgh,
Donnan,	Myers,	Todd,
Duell,	Negley,	Townsend,
Dunnell,	Niles,	Treman,
Eames,	Nunn,	Tyner,
Field,	O'Neill,	Waldron,
Fort,	Orth,	Walls,
Frye,	Packard,	Ward, Jasper D.
Gooch,	Packer,	Ward, M. L.,
Hancock,	Page,	White,
Hagans,	Packer, J. C.,	Wilber,
Harmer,	Parsons,	Willard,
Harris, Benj. W.	Pelham,	Williams, C. G.,
Hathorn,	Pendleton,	Williams, J. M. S.
Havens,	Phillips,	Williams, T.
Hawley, John R.,	Platt, Jr.,	Wilson, Jas.,
Hazelton,	Platt, T. C.,	Wilson, J. M.,
Hazelton, J. W.,	Rainey,	Woodworth—125.

NAYS.		
Archer,	Glover,	Robbins,
Arthur,	Gunter,	Roberts, E. H.
Axtell,	Hale, Eugene,	Roberts, W. R.,
Atkins,	Hancock,	Robinson, J. C.,
Armstrong,	Harris, H. B.,	Rogers, W. M.,
Barnum,	Harris, John T.,	Schell,
Beck,	Harrison,	Schumaker, J. G.,
Bell,	Hatcher,	Scudder, H. J.,
Berry,	Hawley, Jos. R.	Speer,
Bland,	Hereford,	Shoemaker, C. D.
Blount,	Herndon,	Sloss,
Bromberg,	Hoar, E. R.,	Smith, H. B.,
Bright,	Hoge, Geo. L.,	Smith, H. W.,
Bromberg,	Hunter,	Smith, W. A.,
Brown,	Kasson,	Southard,
Buckner,	Kellogg,	Speer,
Burchard,	Knapp,	Stanard,
Burleigh,	Lamar,	Standiford,
Caldwell,	Leach,	Starkweather,
Caulfield,	Lawrence,	Stone,
Clark, J. B., Jr.,	Luttrell,	Storm,
Crisp,	Magee,	Vance,
Comingo,	Marshall,	Waddell,
Cook,	McCrary,	Wells,
Cox,	McLean,	Whitehead,
Creamer,	Mellen,	Whitthorne,
Crittenden,	Milliken,	Whitthorne,
Donan,	Mills,	Willard, C. W.,
Dronsue,	Morrison,	Willard, G.,
Crutchfield,	Neal,	Williams, W. B.,
Davis,	Neamith,	Wilie,
Dawes,	O'Brien,	Wilson, F. K.,
Bowen,	Perry,	Wolfe,
Durham,	Phelps,	Wood,
Eldridge,	Pierce,	Young, J. D.,
Finck,	Poland,	Young, P. M. B.
Foster,	Potter,	Hill.
Garfield,	Randall,	
Giddings,	Reed,	

NOT VOTING.		
Adams,	Hale, S.,	Pike,
Aldrich,	Hamilton,	Richmond,
Barrere,	Hendee,	Rusk,
Berry,	Herman,	Sawyer, Isaac W.
Buffington,	Kelly,	Sheldon,
Butler, Benj. F.,	Kendall,	Small,
Chittenden,	Kittinger,	Stephens, A. H.
Clarke,	Freeman, Landers,	Strawbridge,
Cobb,	Lamport,	Tabor,
Cotton,	Mitchell,	Thomas, Chas. B.
Darwin, E.	Niblack,	Tucker, Rocea W.
Freeman,	Parker,	Wheeler—78.
	Phillips,	

The bill is the same as already published, except that the fifteenth section, in reference to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, was amended so as to limit its operation to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, and that the fourteenth section was added limiting the time for the thirteenth section to two years after the passage of the bill and to the end of the then next session of Congress.

House then, at midnight, adjourned.

FIRE RECORD.

Toledo Union Depot Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TOLEDO, O., February 28, 1875.

A fire, caused by a defective flue, this morning burned the Union Depot building, owned by the Pennsylvania and Canada Southern roads. The building was frame, and the loss is comparatively light, though the books and papers of both roads were destroyed. A considerable quantity of freight was also burned in the adjoining freight shed, but no cars were lost. The roads will probably erect a more permanent structure on the same site at an early day.

Columbus—$20,000.

COLUMBUS, O., February 27.—At three o'clock this morning fire broke out in Walcott's building, on High street, and rapidly spread to an adjoining building. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and while they put out the fire very effectively, much damage was done by water. The estimated losses are as follows: B. Walcott, loss on building, $3,000; insured in the Ohio; also, loss on furniture, from $10,000 to $15,000, fully insured in a large number of Eastern companies. E. Barkers' loss on building $320, damage settled this morning. Preston's shoe store, damage to stock by water $3,000; insured in Ætna, Hartford, Phœnix, New York, and West Chester. Walter Mahony, loss on adjoining building $2,000; insured in National, of Philadelphia, and People's, of Newark. In the rear of these buildings the damaged buildings will run the amount of damages up to about $20,000. Two deaf and dumb men sleeping in the building in which the fire originated, were awakened until the furniture of their room took fire. They then became nearly wild with fright, and could hardly be restrained from jumping to the pavement below. They were finally saved by the firemen by means of long ladders.

Philadelphia—$80,000.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—All the smoke-houses of Washington Butchers' Sons' packing warehouse were burned to-day. Loss $60,000; insured.

Cliff Locomotive Works, at Scranton—Loss Half a Million—Two Hundred and Fifty Men Thrown Out of Employment.

SCRANTON, Pa., February 27.—The Cliff Locomotive Works, south of the Lackawanna passenger depot, in this city, owned by the Dickson Manufacturing Company, were this morning completely burned. The building contained very valuable machinery, three new locomotives just completed and materials to put together eleven others. The loss is half a million on which there is $185,000 insurance, principally in New York companies. Two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

Petroleum V. Nasby—His Paper.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TOLEDO, O., February 28, 1875.

Last night D. R. Locke (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby), of the Toledo *Blade*, consummated the sale of one-half interest in that establishment to his partner, J. P. Jones, who thus becomes sole owner. Mr. Locke will still retain his connection with the establishment as editor of the weekly *Blade*, and the famous Nasby letters will still be written exclusively for that paper.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day.—Falling barometer, brisk to high southeast winds changing to northerly and southerly, warmer weather with rain or snow, and fourth section of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio rivers and the Mississippi at Cairo and Memphis will rise.

A fire in Wichita, Kansas, Saturday, burned out sixteen business firms, involving a loss of $25,000; insurance very small.

The amount of indemnity promised by Spain to the United States in settlement of the Virginius affair is $80,000—not $18,000, as reported.

Old Bender, recently arrested at Florence, Arizona, has fully identified himself, and Governor Osborne, of Kansas, has sent a requisition for him.

The standing committee of the Episcopal Convention for the Diocese of Kentucky has decided not to consent to the consecration of Dr. DeKoven as Bishop of Illinois.

Beecher's last text was: "Love is the fulfilling of the law." It is doubtful, however, whether Judge Neilson will rule that way.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Opposition Developing in the Senate.

River and Harbor Bill in Committee.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The President Would Have Gone Much Further.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

It Depends on the Fate of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Admission of Colorado and New Mexico to be Strenuously Resisted in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1875.

The Senate Committee on Claims, by a vote of one majority, has agreed to lay aside the bill making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioner of Claims under the act of 1871, and take up private claims. This action, in the opinion of members of the committee, defeats the bill for this session, though it can be called up. The amount involved is about $700,000, of which $8,500 was awarded to citizens of Philadelphia.

Opposition to the Hawaiian Treaty.

Within the past few days considerable opposition to the Hawaiian treaty has developed, and it is now believed that when it comes up, during the called session of the Senate, it will be rejected. The principal opposition comes from the Pacific coast and Louisiana.

Our Spanish Relations.

It is stated by several prominent Senators, that if a war to treaty with Spain is sent in they will not favor anything which would bind the United States to neutrality in Cuban affairs.

River and Harbor Bill

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday took up the River and Harbor bill and read it through. No additions were made to the bill. There will be a special meeting of the committee to consider the amendments to the bill. It is understood that Senator Sherman will move in addition to the bill as it came from the House. This sum embraces appropriations to inaugurate the system of the projected ship canal and improvements by the Select Committee on Transportation.

The Civil Rights Bill

will go to the President to-morrow, and will be signed within four days. He would be willing to go further than provided in the bill.

Prospects of an Extra Session.

The probabilities of an extra session are about evenly balanced. It has been erroneously stated that the President observed that he would not call an extra session, even if the Sundry Civil bill failed. That the President did say, when asked if he would not call Congress together if the River and Harbor bill failed; but the passage of the Sundry Civil bill is considered by members that it is quite as absolutely essential to the efficient administration of their departments. Therefore, if Congress is highly probable. It is understood that if a session is necessary it will be called in June.

The Democratic Programme.

To-morrow Judge Randall will make an effort to get up the Arkansas report, but the Democrats will resist to the utmost all further partisan legislation. They will also resist taking up the Senate amendments to the bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 27, 1875.

GENERAL TRACY AGAIN CONTRADICTED.

Messrs. Jeremiah H. and George C. Robinson and Franklin Woodruff published a card this morning in answer to portions of General Tracy's opening address for the defendant, and say: "Mr. Moulton has been a partner of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson for more than ten years, his connection as a partner has always been frank and just, and the dissolution of the firm has not been influenced by the Tilton-Beecher controversy, but was resolved on one year ago."

NEW YORK, February 28, 1875.

LITTLE TILTON REPORTED DYING.

Little Ralph Tilton, about whose paternity a doubt was raised in the statements and testimony in the great scandal case, is reported dying.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, February 27.—It is believed here that the campaign against the Carlists will be terminated during the spring. It is asserted that three hundred Navarrese troops recently deserted the Carlist army. Five were recaptured and shot.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT BILBO.

LONDON, February 28.—Seven battalions of Carlists attacked Bilbo Friday. After a vigorous bombardment they made an assault on forts Puentes, Nuevo and Arbolanchs, which were taken and retaken three times. The fighting was desperate on both sides. The Carlists were finally repulsed. The Alfonsists lost 150 killed and wounded. The Alfonsists subsequently attacked the Carlists in their entrenchments and were in turn repulsed with a loss of 200 killed and wounded.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

It is stated that General Concha is to be appointed to the command of the Army of the North. Generals Morceus, Loma and Blanco have resigned. The Carlists are preparing for a grand effort against Puygcerda.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 27, 5 P. M.—Consols for money and account 93@93¼. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 92; Erie 26¼; preferred 44. Refined petroleum 10½d. Tallow 38s 3d@38s 6d.

PARIS, February 27.—Rentes 61 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 18,000 bales, including 10,000 American and 7,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuff's quiet. Bacon—long clear, 52s 6d.

ANTWERP, February 27.—Refined petroleum 30¾ francs.

HOW ANDY WAS ELECTED.

A Good Story, Whether True or Not.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

During the late balloting for the election of United States Senator, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Johnson, a little incident occurred ludicrous enough in its nature to admit of its reproduction.

One of the members of the House had, on the Monday pending the day on which Mr. Johnson was elected, changed his vote in favor of Mr. Johnson, and that same evening had gone home to rest secure for the night in the bosom of his dear family, and take on more hog and hominy and Johnson backbone. His mind was made up to stick to Mr. Johnson as long as the everlasting cedars of Lebanon themselves should stand, and as will go from here, and from all we can learn that will not be a few. We learn the railroad company will set apart a special car for the occasion. This is Gough's first visit to our county, and as he intends visiting Europe the coming season, he may never indeed another such an opportunity to hear him.

We are glad this lecture contagion has at last reached our town. Several of our intelligent and worthy citizens have recently associated themselves into a Lecture Association, and perfected the arrangements by which we are to have a lecture from some prominent orator every month for at least a season. We never could see why we could not be favored as well as our sister towns in this direction. We know the enterprise is an expensive one, and unless it is liberally patronized the members will be the losers, and it is a truth that these gentlemen do not receive that consideration at the hands of our citizens that they are entitled to. If a dance, a ball, a negro show, or some other such amusement is inaugurated, which is of no benefit, mentally, it finds numerous patrons; but lectures intended for the cultivation of the mind, &c., receive the cold shoulder from too many from whom we would expect better things. Last night we had the first lecture of a course, delivered in the Presbyterian (De Hollis) church, by the Rev. Dr. H. B. Watkins, of Pittsburgh, on the "Use, Abuse and Beauty of English Words." We have listened to very many lectures, both in this country and Europe, on subjects very similar, and have received some very wonderful compositions, but without any exceptions, or stronger flattery, do we say that Dr. Watkins proved himself to be a thorough and complete master of his subject. We never saw a lecture so well received and unanimously approved. It evinced vast research, deep study and much practice in the masterly manner in which it was produced. The lecture committee are entitled to the hearty thanks of the audience for their wise selection, and it is to be hoped they will always be as successful in securing lecturers. The audience was not as large as it ought to have been, but what it lacked in numbers was fully made up in quality, for a more intelligent, attentive, respectable and dignified assembly has never convened in our town. The committee have announced a second lecture to be delivered by C. J. Arnus, of the Commercial Gazette, on the third of March, when we hope to see the church in which it may be held filled to its utmost capacity. We learn the proceeds of these lectures, after defraying the expenses, are to be divided among the different churches of our town, so that it is evident it is no private speculative affair, therefore should be liberally patronized by all. We hope all will see it as we do. B.

An Ingenious Device.

A capillary correspondence was recently attempted between a notorious Parisian thief in durance and his accomplices outside. The prisoner was sent a letter from his fiance, containing merely a lock of hair wrapped in the leaf of a book. The jailer did not consider the souvenir important enough to be delivered, but a few days after came a similar package, and then others. This aroused suspicion, and the governor took the matter in hand. He examined the leaf of the book, it was only that of a common novel, seventy-nine on a page. Then he studied the hair, and noticed the small quantity of the gift. Counting the hairs he found them of unequal length, and the seventy-six in number, the same as lines of the page. Struck with the coincidence he laid the hairs along the lines of the page which they respectively reached, beginning at the top with the smallest hair. After some trouble

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1875.

LAWYER TRACY is expected to close his opening for the defense in the great scandal trial to-day.

AT THE Philadelphia mint during the month of February, there were coined 3,523,620 pieces of money, of an aggregate value of $309,280.

MANY of the Western banks are still retiring their currency. The aggregate will probably be found to be much greater than that issued by new banks.

NOT satisfied with being the Northern echo of the Southern White Leaguers, the journal founded by HORACE GREELEY has come to become the caudal appendage of the free trade dog.

OUR Democratic friends need not worry themselves over the passage of the Civil Rights bill. The better classes of our colored fellow citizens are quite particular about their society.

THE United States Circuit Court of Illinois has just decided that life insurance policies do not cover suicide. This is an important decision, covering a long and greatly mooted question.

THE Maine Legislature has passed a bill providing that women may be qualified to solemnize marriages, administer oaths and acknowledge deeds. It is the first step that costs. Still more comprehensive measures will follow presently.

WE PRINT, to-day, in full, the twenty-eighth annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which will be presented at the annual meeting to be held on the 9th instant. It gives in detail the operations of the main line, its branches and leased roads, and presents a very gratifying and encouraging exhibit of the condition of that important corporation.

OUT West business has suffered greatly in consequence of the embargo laid upon railroad communication by the heavy snow fall and general severity of the winter. The falling off in the receipts of flour and wheat at Milwaukee since the crop last year came into market has been equivalent to 8,690,129 bushels of wheat, while the reduction in shipments equals 8,727,575 bushels. There is quite a large amount of produce in those States yet to come forward.

THE total importations at the port of New York for the first two months of the present year amount to $21,640,267, against $22,297,592 during the corresponding period last year, $22,656,965 for the year previous, and $33,960,074 in 1872. There is, however, a large increase in the amount entered for consumption, the activity no doubt having been due to the tariff bill, recently passed, importers of course being anxious to save the ten per cent. duties on as many goods as they felt they were able to market.

SOME idea of the enormous amount of money paid out for hogs in the West may be gained, when it is stated that in Chicago the purchases of live hogs for packing alone, down to last Saturday, footed up to thirty million dollars. This does not include the money paid for dressed hogs, or those purchased for shipment. While the stiff prices that have ruled for hogs, can there be any doubt that those sections where they are produced are full of money? Their prosperity, for the present year at least, is now well assured.

THE Democratic Legislature of North Carolina has just expelled a Republican member, on the ground that he is an infidel, and that his doctrines are "subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and sound morals." This is the same immaculately pious body which the other day passed a bill practically disfranchising the colored voters of Wilmington, and reviving, in a new form, the old slavery doctrine that the master should cast the vote of his chattels—subverting, thereby, alike "the principles" of the United States Constitution and of the New Testament.

THE committee of Boston capitalists recently appointed to inspect the proposed new railroad route from that city to the West, rendered their report last Saturday. It is very long, but its principal suggestion is the recommendation of Poughkeepsie as the most eligible site for the erection of a bridge across the Hudson river. The total estimated cost is $5,500,000 for a single track bridge, or $4,400,000 for a double track bridge, and the estimates of income assume that the bridge be worked to its full capacity, a toll of one cent per ton would pay ten per cent dividend on the highest estimated cost. The investment by Boston and other Eastern capitalists in the bridge stock is warmly advised.

THE Republican members of the House of Representatives at Washington will not, as a mass, earn a very high reputation for moral courage. They shirked, many of them, from facing the caucus Force bill, and by their absence enabled the Democrats to filibuster for forty-nine hours. Had they been present, as they should have been, in sufficient numbers to make a quorum without counting the Democrats, the filibustering could not have been carried on more than two or three hours. The new rule against dilatory motions would have prevented it; but as soon as the Democrats found that, by abstaining from voting, they could leave the House without a quorum, they used their opportunity, and kept the House in hot water for two days. Thus two precious days, at the close of a short session, were lost through the cowardice of a few weak-kneed Republicans.

THE Western bond repudiators have been circumvented in the United States courts. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

> "The officers of a number of townships in the State have lately endeavored to avoid the payment of judgments against the townships on railroad aid bonds, by resigning after judgment was rendered, on pretense of urgent business, and refusing by so doing they could not be collected. Since the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Waterlown bond cases, that the Marshal of the Federal courts had no right to levy directly on the property of a township, it has been a matter of interest to creditors holding township bonds to know how they could make the amount of their judgments, when the officers refused to pay or audit such claims."

The problem has been solved by the United States District Court in Chicago, in proceedings against the town officers of Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, all of whom lately resigned in order to escape paying a judgment rendered against the town, to the effect that, no successors having been appointed, they are still in office, and a peremptory mandamus has been issued requiring them to audit the claims and levy a tax for their payment.

PROFESSOR BONAMY PRICE has been attempting to enlighten his English friends with comments upon American affairs, and he is especially shocked at the condition of things in Louisiana. He comes over here from England, some months since, to teach us the "A, B, C of Finance, forgetting that we have DAVID A. WELLS, and the Pittsburgh *Post*, and various other authorities on financial questions; and after becoming conscious of the fact that no one was convinced by his theories or converted to his ideas, he returned home in disgust. He came here expecting to be recognized as a financial authority; and he returned, satisfied that a republican form of government is a failure. He tells his English readers all that he doesn't know about Louisiana, and betrays as great an ignorance of the state of affairs in this country as Sunset Cox does of the geography of New York. It is a very rare thing to find any European who is capable of forming a correct judgment of our institutions and people; and we cannot recall a single instance in which an Englishman has given the subject sufficient study and attention to warrant any one in placing confidence in his judgment thereon.

THE AGASSIZ Memorial Fund Committee report that the raising of the entire sum originally contemplated, $300,000, is now assured; a grand and praiseworthy achievement in times like these, not less creditable to the people who have responded so generously to the appeal for a tribute to a great teacher, than to him in whose name the appeal was made. With reference to the contributions to the teachers' and pupils' fund, the committee say:

> "Upon us the amount received will be in building up the Memorial, we have reason to believe, from the letters received at this office, that the indirect effects have been of equal value, that it has been a very important event in the education of the country. It has given to the teachers throughout the land a[illegible] to enforce upon their pupils [illegible] and good man, and to teach them the appreciation of those great ideas of which he was an exponent. It has led to meetings where Agassiz' methods of teaching have been explained and discussed. To the established associations for the study of nature it has given a new impulse, and it has caused the formation of new ones, particularly among the young. Teachers everywhere have found in this plan to honor an eminent man, who claimed above all else that he, too, was a teacher, a new motive to faithful service."

These, certainly, are admirable incidental results.

THE Legislature of Massachusetts, by a close vote, has defeated the proposition to confer suffrage upon women; but the large vote received for the proposition is evidence that the idea it involves is one which is yearly taking stronger hold upon the public mind. The vote stood 85 to 120, and the preponderance is not so great, upon the side of Might as to convince the friends of the Right that their cause is hopeless. No great principle ever won its way in a day, and this one must bide its time, patiently but confidently. The machinery in the mills of the gods is not very rapid in its evolutions; but it is exceeding sure in its work.

In the meantime the same proposition is to come up, soon, in some form, in the British Parliament. Strangely enough, the application of the great principle that Taxation and Representation go together and cannot be safely severed, has taken a much firmer hold upon the British mind than upon the American. The inherent right of every human being of mature age and reason to the ballot is not conceded or believed in by any large number of thinkers in Great Britain. That class of people, generally, regard the vote as a privilege, merely, not as a right, and the favorite basis of suffrage with them, is property, of some sort; but they are consistent enough to see that if the possession of property, real or personal, be regarded as the basis of suffrage, the vote must be given to all the owners of such property, not only male but female, also.

The prominent men who will urge woman suffrage in Parliament, such as FORSYTH, STANSFELD, RUSSELL GURNEY and SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, are not extreme Radicals or ultra men in any sense. They are not the friends of a republican form of government, nor believers in what we call here human rights. They believe in a limited and restricted suffrage, based upon property, but they believe, also, in a consistent application of the principle that the same rights belong to all who have the same qualifications. We cannot quarrel with them for the narrow basis upon which they build their structure, because it is a part of the system of government under which they have grown up; but we honor them for being consistent in applying their principle, as far as it goes.

It would be strange to see a consistent application of the rule of suffrage first carried into effect under a monarchical government. If our statesmen could only bring themselves to the same idea of consistency that influences these British statesmen, there would be reason for hoping in the early conversion of the entire country to the doctrine of All Rights for All. Our public men quote the Declaration of Independence, and build upon it the doctrine of inherent and inalienable rights; but they shrink from a faithful interpretation of the doctrine. They claim the right of suffrage as one to which they were born; but when they reflect that, if it is inherent in them, it is likewise inherent in every one else, they draw back from the inevitable conclusion, and bide their inherent Right behind their Might as men.

Great Britain is generally regarded as a very slow old coach, conservative and unprogressive; yet more real radical changes have begun there, and been carried out, than even in America, during the last half century; and it will not be surprising to see it lead off in establishing a suffrage free from distinction as to sex. The credit may belong to us of uttering the glittering generality that all are born equal; but the credit of applying practically the doctrine of equality in suffrage may yet belong to the mother country from which we tore ourselves with a Declaration the full force of which we have not yet, after the lapse of a century, comprehended thoroughly.

THE admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States seems to have been too tempting a bait for the demagogues in Congress. The Democrats agree to their admission, in the wild hope that they may be able to carry both of them in 1876, and the Republicans seem to have yielded to it in the hope that they would thereby gain four more Republican Senators. It was a game for political power that both were playing, and all other considerations were lost sight of by both.

To its other horrors Chicago has now added body-snatching. Five corpses—two men, two women and a boy—were recently discovered by the police, packed away in barrels, in a barn.

The Ohio Republicans, believing that the approaching campaign in that State will in reality open the Presidential campaign of '76, have taken steps toward an early and aggressive movement.

The Sunday afternoon course of secular lectures in Chicago has become exceedingly successful. The chief danger is said to be that they may become fashionable, and thus cease to be useful.

Philadelphia feels certain that during his Presidency George Washington resided in that city, but its historical society, for saying the first and Erie Railroad and United Railroads of New Jersey: the life of it, cannot pick out the house. It is wanted for the Centennial.

The centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, will be celebrated by a grand parade of the entire 6,000 State militia at Boston, and a reunion of all the veteran associations in New England.

You can now get to New York from St. Louis for $12, and from Chicago to New York for $10. The Western lines are also issuing tickets at the same ratio of reduction from Kansas City, St. Joseph and other points.

Notwithstanding the compulsory school law, the average attendance at the New York public schools during the past month was 93,825, or 2,051 less than in January, 1874, while the number enrolled is greater than last year.

The difference. The street vendors of flowers in London were on the 1st ultimo hawking about large supplies of primroses, violets, blue-bells, and other wild flowers in bloom. Lent lilies and wall flowers were also in the market.

The United States Supreme Court has just decided that the term, "net earnings," as applied to railroads, simply means that portion of the receipts of a road "which remains after the deduction of all charges or outlay as net profit."

A very sensible movement for reducing the expense of Irish funerals is in progress throughout the country. Many Irish Catholic societies have agreed to attend no funeral of a member where the number of carriages exceeds five.

PERSONAL.

Senator Nye has been in poor health for some time past, and his recent freak, mentioned in our telegraphic columns on Saturday, seems to indicate that his reason is dethroned. He was always a good-natured, generous soul—too generous for his own good.

Why talk about carpet-buggers? Only three of the States and Territories, Delaware, Vermont and North Carolina, are entirely represented in either branch of Congress by their natives, eleven in all, while the members of both Houses from Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada and the Territories, thirty-four in number, are all "carpet-baggers," so-called.

Mr. Stringer went gold-hunting years ago with Mr. Oliver, both of Perryville, O. When Oliver returned with the news that Stringer was dead, there was grief in that part of the country. Plain Stringer has turned up as Judge Stringer of Missouri. Being in debt, he explains, and, wishing to avoid pursuit, he dressed a corpse in his old clothes and traveled. For this, admiring Missourians elevated him to the bench.

An Englishman who has just died has left £50 per annum to the corporation of Bath for the benefit of the ringers of the Abbey church on the condition of ringing with muffled clappers certain doleful changes from eight in the morning till eight in the evening on the anniversary of his wedding day, and ringing bob-majors and mirthful peals in annual commemoration of his happy release by death from domestic tyranny and wretchedness.

As to cows, courts and claims, we notice in a California paperan amusing paragraph describing the movements of an inexperienced constable in attempting, under the direction of the party most interested, to levy an attachment on a debtor's milk supplier: "The cow run into a mud-hole and mired down. B. grabbed her by the tail and yelled excitedly to the officer to attach her quickly. 'How shall I do it?' cries the officer. 'Why, rub it on her!' yelled B. It was rubbed on her accordingly. 'What next?' inquired the officer. 'Why, rub it on the other side, and rub hard,' yelled B., in frantic efforts to hold the cow in the mud by the tail. 'Now hang it on her horn,' then, said B., stop pig back to view the process: 'I will show him whether he will pay me or not, the ornery cuss!'"

THE "Force" bill, as it is called, will probably pass the Senate without much hindrance. It is simply a measure to protect electors, without respect to their party affiliations, in their constitutional rights and privileges. Of its necessity there can be no doubt. Already in several Southern States schemes have been proposed with the design of shutting out the blacks from the ballot-box, and placing them under the heels of their old masters, while everywhere among the Democracy loyal men are thrust aside to make way for those who upheld the black flag of treason and rebellion. A majority of the dominant party in the next Congress will be ex-rebel soldiers. What they and their Northern allies will try to do may be easily judged. When the Democratic Mayor of New York city appoints as his chief clerk the private secretary of JEFF DAVIS, and the Sheriff names as his clerk of arrests the keeper of Libby prison, there is little room for doubt as to the direction in which Democracy is tending.

THE report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the year ending November 30, 1874, has been printed in pamphlet form, and a copy is before us. A synopsis of this report showing the condition of the fund at the close of the fiscal year, was given by our Harrisburg correspondent some weeks ago, when the statement was presented to the Legislature. During the year the State debt was reduced $1,230,186 57. The annual interest paid amounted to $1,467,688 23. Total debt at the close of the year $24,558,635 37; for which there are in the Sinking Fund $9,670,068 68, leaving an indebtedness unprovided for of $14,898,576 69.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

February has Marched out.

A ledge of nickel ore has just been found in Napa county, California.

We are having a good deal of betwixt and between weather, just now.

Fred. Douglass is doing telling work in New Hampshire for the Republicans.

Throughout the country the creeks and the rivers are hunching up for a rush.

Iowa concludes the abolition of capital punishment a noose-ance, and purposes to 'alter it.

It should be made hot for those striking miners in Indiana who are burning the coal shafts.

It is intimated that some of Tilton's counsel are already becoming anxious about their pay.

The contracts awarded for carrying mails on the Mississippi river, this year, are $50,000 less than last.

We want Commonwealths in the Union that represent men and women, not buffaloes and prairie wolves.

After the conclusion of the scandal trial, Tilton is going to start a daily paper in New York, to be called the *Advance*.

Of course the *Christian Union* is ready "to stake its life on Henry Ward Beecher." In fact its life is at stake on him.

Notice has been served upon the Alaska Commercial Company to hand around another invoice of fur seal jackets.

The meeting of the International Congress of Geographic Science, at Paris, has been postponed to the first of August.

The Massachusetts Legislature isn't ready to give women the right to vote just yet. But it is coming, nevertheless.

An encouraging sign. The building business of many of the large cities is fast recovering from its long depressed condition.

A couple of San Francisco capitalists have bought about two million acres of Oregon lands at the cash gold price of one dollar an acre.

Sensible. Cincinnati declines to recognize the effort made by some of her citizens to organize a rival Centennial Exposition for 1876.

Twenty-six twenty-dollar gold pieces were sawed from a pine log, in which they were bundled, at a Georgia saw-mill, a few days ago.

Uncle Daniel Drew has had his weather-eye out, and by a decline in certain Western stock lately reaped a little harvest of about $750,000.

There is said to be danger of the appropriation for the maintenance of the Signal Service failing. This should not be permitted to occur.

More Chinese wall folly. A bill increasing the stringency of the law taxing sales by sample has just been reported to the Virginia Legislature.

Lost labor. Ten of the seventeen constitutional amendments proposed by the Maine Constitutional Convention have been rejected by the Legislature.

The rates for freight transportation from Boston to the West are from twenty to twenty-five per cent. cheaper than from New York, owing to competition.

The "Conservatives" of Harrisonburg, Virginia, paid tribute to the memory of Washington on the 22d ultimo by parading and hoisting a Confederate battle-flag.

The signatures to the original draft of the Declaration of Independence are said to be rapidly fading. There are remedies against this, and it ought to be attended to at once.

A Rochester, New York, local has made a valuable metallurgic discovery in chronicling the death of a man from poisoning his blood with the verdigris on some iron he was handling.

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The difference. The street vendors of flowers in London were on the 1st ultimo hawking about large supplies of primroses, violets, blue-bells, and other wild flowers in bloom. Lent lilies and wall flowers were also in the market.

The United States Supreme Court has just decided that the term, "net earnings," as applied to railroads, simply means that portion of the receipts of a road "which remains after the deduction of all charges or outlay as net profit."

A very sensible movement for reducing the expense of Irish funerals is in progress throughout the country. Many Irish Catholic societies have agreed to attend no funeral of a member where the number of carriages exceeds five.

PERSONAL.

Senator Nye has been in poor health for some time past, and his recent freak, mentioned in our telegraphic columns on Saturday, seems to indicate that his reason is dethroned. He was always a good-natured, generous soul—too generous for his own good.

Why talk about carpet-buggers? Only three of the States and Territories, Delaware, Vermont and North Carolina, are entirely represented in either branch of Congress by their natives, eleven in all, while the members of both Houses from Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada and the Territories, thirty-four in number, are all "carpet-baggers," so-called.

Mr. Stringer went gold-hunting years ago with Mr. Oliver, both of Perryville, O. When Oliver returned with the news that Stringer was dead, there was grief in that part of the country. Plain Stringer has turned up as Judge Stringer of Missouri. Being in debt, he explains, and, wishing to avoid pursuit, he dressed a corpse in his old clothes and traveled. For this, admiring Missourians elevated him to the bench.

An Englishman who has just died has left £50 per annum to the corporation of Bath for the benefit of the ringers of the Abbey church on the condition of ringing with muffled clappers certain doleful changes from eight in the morning till eight in the evening on the anniversary of his wedding day, and ringing bob-majors and mirthful peals in annual commemoration of his happy release by death from domestic tyranny and wretchedness.

As to cows, courts and claims, we notice in a California paperan amusing paragraph describing the movements of an inexperienced constable in attempting, under the direction of the party most interested, to levy an attachment on a debtor's milk supplier: "The cow run into a mud-hole and mired down. B. grabbed her by the tail and yelled excitedly to the officer to attach her quickly. 'How shall I do it?' cries the officer. 'Why, rub it on her!' yelled B. It was rubbed on her accordingly. 'What next?' inquired the officer. 'Why, rub it on the other side, and rub hard,' yelled B., in frantic efforts to hold the cow in the mud by the tail. 'Now hang it on her horn,' then, said B., stop pig back to view the process: 'I will show him whether he will pay me or not, the ornery cuss!'"

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

In accordance with the suggestion of the special Committee of stockholders appointed at the last annual meeting, the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company publish in advance for the information of the shareholders the following report, which will be presented at the annual meeting of the company, to be held on the 9th day of March, 1875, at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia:

Twenty-eighth Annual Report.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1875.

To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

The Directors submit the following report of the operations of the company for the year 1874:

ALL LINES EAST OF PITTSBURGH AND ERIE.

The total earnings and expenses of the main line from Philadelphia to Philadelphia, including branch and leased lines, and from Philadelphia to New York, including the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington Branch, and from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, were as follows:

EARNINGS.

From general freights	$34,715,428 15
Passengers	9,250,976 43
Emigrant passengers	229,892 13
Express matter	686,922 34
Mails	309,646 33
Miscellaneous	983,832 70
Canal earnings (Delaware and Raritan Canal)	1,820,519 22
	$47,386,427 27

EXPENSES.
Excluding all Rentals.

Conducting transportation	$ 8,618,842 32
Motive power	5,998,146 37
Maintenance of cars	1,943,106 90
Maintenance of road	5,173,434 31
General expenses	566,802 77
Canal expenses, (Del. and Raritan Canal)	768,416 64
	$23,011,749 21
Leaving net earnings 1874	$14,374,678 06
Deduct rentals paid 1874	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company	$ 1,068,786 27
Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company	442,000 11
Other branch roads connecting with the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	543,928 87
	$ 2,054,715 25
Net earnings after paying rentals	$12,319,962 81
Net earnings 1873	$13,199,551 45
Deduct rentals paid Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	$428,756 56
Belvidere Delaware Railroad	322,310 11
Other branch roads	571,450 80
	$1,322,517 27
	$11,877,034 28
Increase net earnings, Pittsburgh to New York, 1874	$442,928 53
Increase net earnings, Philadelphia and New York, 1874	640,029 91
Increase net earnings, Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 1874	119,690 00
Actual increase net earnings all lines east of Pittsburgh, 1874	$1,202,618 44

ALL LINES WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

The total earnings and expenses of the lines west of Pittsburgh, operated by the Pennsylvania Company or controlled through other organizations in the interest of this company for the year 1874, were:

Gross earnings	$25,551,922 99
Gross expenses, including rentals	16,410,856 08
Net earnings 1874	$ 9,141,067 91
Deduct rentals and interest	8,296,689 48
Net profits 1874	$ 844,378 43

SUMMARY OF LINES EAST AND WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

Gross earnings all lines, 1874	$72,938,351 26
Gross expenses, including rentals, interest, dividends, &c.	39,422,645 29
Net earnings	$33,515,705 97

MAIN LINE.

The revenues and expenses of your main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with the following branches: East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad, Pennsylvania and Delaware Railroad, Columbia Railroad, Juniata, Mifflin and Centre County Railroad, Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, Tyrone and Clearfield Railway, Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, Hollidaysburg Railroad, Portage, Love Railroad, Newry Railroad, Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad, Indiana Branch, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh, Virginia and Wayneburg Railroad, Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, Duncannon Bridge, and Wilkesbarre Railroad—during the year 1874, were as follows:

EARNINGS.

From general freights	$17,227,504 09
From passengers, first class	4,107,792 17
From passengers, emigrant	154,135 51
From express matter	373,544 82
From mails	193,610 14
From miscellaneous	388,824 02
	$22,645,371 35

EXPENSES.
Excluding Rentals.

For conducting transportation	$ 4,635,129 22
For motive power	3,585,352 22
For maintenance of cars	1,256,492 76
For maintenance of road	2,850,373 08
For general expenses	415,210 84
	$12,701,518 20
Leaving net earnings, 1874	$9,940,853 15
Deduct rentals paid branches	543,928 87
Net earnings, after paying rentals	$9,396,924 28
The net earnings Pennsylvania Railroad for 1874, as above stated, were	$9,396,924 28
Those of 1873 were	9,445,705 74
Showing a decrease in net earnings	48,779 46
The gross earnings in 1874 were	$22,645,371 35
And in 1873 were	24,886,008 90
Showing a decrease in gross earnings	2,243,637 55
The gross expenses in 1874 were	$13,245,547 07
And for 1873	15,440,305 14
Showing a decrease in gross expenses	$ 2,194,858 07

Of the above earnings there was received from 358 miles of main line in 1874 ($6,294,110 per mile of road) $20,230,336 86
In 1873 (62,314-10-100 miles of road) 22,938,481 66
Showing a decrease from main line | 2,009,150 80

And from the branch lines leased and owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, excepting the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and United Railroads of New Jersey:

In 1874, 519 miles in length	$ 2,345,040 47
In 1873, 511 miles in length	2,301,327 29
Showing a decrease from branches	$ 234,186 76

The gross earnings of branch lines operated by your company in 1874, as already stated, were | $ 2,345,040 47
The expenses of operating them, including rents of the leased branches, were | 2,231,999 76
Showing a net direct profit of | $ 111,070 71

The sources of revenue in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From general freights		$2,381,050 38
From passengers, first class		61,389 80
From passengers, emigrant		79,399 98
From express matter		26,606 56
From mails	$ 35,322 64	
From miscellaneous	319,570 35	
Total net decrease, as above		$ 2,243,637 55

The expenses in 1874, as compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
For conducting transportation		$ 485,082 28
For motive power		688,178 31
For maintenance of cars		929,642 77
For maintenance of road		387,459 14
For general expenses	$35,504 51	
Total net decrease, as above		$ 2,194,858 09

The whole number of passengers carried in 1873 was 5,879,684, and in 1874 was 6,085,193, showing an increase of 205,509.

The average distance traveled by each passenger was 29 7-10 miles, being 1 48-100 less than in 1873.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 173 tons of coal and other materials for the company's use), was 9,118,419 tons, embracing a decrease of 80,372 tons or about 8 8-10 per cent. The actual tonnage was 318,164 tons.

The actual cost of operating your railroad, including branch lines in 1874, was 58 40-100 per cent. of receipts, and excluding branch lines, 54 75-100 per cent. of receipts.

The net earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and branches, as already stated, were | $9,396,924 28
To which add interest and dividends received from investments, &c. | $4,305,015 96
Less interest paid on bonds of the company, floating debt, &c. | 2,514,459 86
| 1,790,556 10
| $11,187,480 24

From which deduct two-quarterly dividends of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. paramount | $6,779,688 12
Rent of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad | 132,572 94
State taxes | 615,725 83
In addition to paid to the State of Pennsylvania on account of principal and interest of purchase of the main line of public works, which has thus been reduced from $7,500,000, the amount of original purchase, to $5,391,674 41, for which, which has been paid from the net earnings of the railroad | 460,000 00
| 7,987,986 89
Leaving a surplus net profit for 1874, of | $3,199,493 49

THE UNITED RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY.

The earnings of the United Railroads of New Jersey and branches, and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, in all 276 miles of road, were in 1874:

From general freights	$3,713,597 78
From passengers, first-class	4,427,176 14
From passengers, emigrant	77,021 83
From express	270,251 03
From mails	170,550 14
From miscellaneous	144,801 44
	$8,799,969 36

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$2,984,291 53
For motive power	1,580,626 24
For maintenance of cars	570,150 62
For maintenance of road	1,291,208 13
For general expenses	94,891 93
	$6,330,033 42
Leaving net earnings 1874	$2,370,935 94

The sources of revenue in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From freights	$413,366 59	
From passengers	$155,924 40	
From express	1,614 17	
From mails	18,610 07	
From miscellaneous	7,791 54	
Total increase	$184,229 43	

The expenses in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Decrease.
For conducting transportation	$129,619 49
For motive power	95,760 94
For maintenance of cars	64,781 76
For maintenance of road	46,101 99
For general expenses	3,947 91
	$402,154 63

The whole number of passengers carried in 1874 was 7,767,517, and in 1873 was 8,003,943, showing a decrease of 165,726, or about two per cent.

The average distance traveled by each passenger was 21 1-10 miles, being 2-10 of a mile more than in 1873.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 190,624 tons of fuel and other material for the company's use), was 3,477,992 tons embracing 1,021,474 tons of coal.

It was the previous year 3,051,577 tons, showing an increase of 426,375 tons, or about 13 64-100 per cent.

The actual cost of operating the United Railroads of New Jersey, including branches, deducting transit duties, rents of Connecting Railway, and interest on property, and excluding Belvidere Division, in 1874, was 69 26-100 per cent. of the receipts.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

The earnings of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, sixty-eight miles, and the Flemington branch, twelve miles, were in 1874:

From general freights	$1,091,502 43
From passengers	197,972 23
From express matter	4,125 70
From mails	6,274 56
From miscellaneous	5,775 45
	$1,213,648 05

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$242,928 38
For motive power	176,213 32
For maintenance of cars	100,438 14
For maintenance of road	246,686 19
	$773,647 94

Showing balance to credit of Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branch, for 1874 | $442,000 11
Deduct interest on bonded and floating debt, taxes, &c., paid by H. B. Ely, Treasurer, Trenton | 246,657 49
Net earnings | $195,342 62

The sources of revenue in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From freights	$2,772,813 35	
From passengers	527,910 80	
From express matter	26,102 69	
From mails	41,640 87	
From miscellaneous	126,401 76	
Total	$3,500,919 28	
Or about $12,176 80 per mile of road.		

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$ 756,492 64
For motive power	752,913 16
For maintenance of cars	216,069 28
For maintenance of road	716,036 12
	$2,438,133 01

Showing balance to credit of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company | $1,062,786 27
Net earnings, 1873 | 428,756 56
Increase net earnings, 1874 | $640,029 91

The sources of revenue in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From freights	$2,209,992 25	
From passengers	104,709 62	
From express matter	5,080 41	
From mails	$10,992 46	
From miscellaneous	31,748 40	
Net decrease	$333,147 92	

The expenses in 1874, compared with those of 1873, show as follows:

	Decrease.
For conducting transportation	$115,784 25
For motive power	273,228 33
For maintenance of cars	182,329 75
For maintenance of road	402,855 40
Total decrease	$975,177 73

The whole number of passengers carried in 1873 was 777,573, and in 1874, 680,163, showing a decrease of 97,410, or about 12½ per cent.

The average distance traveled by each passenger was 25 2-10 miles, being 1 4-10 miles less than in 1873.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 1,446,236 tons of fuel and other material for the company's use), was 2,389,377, embracing 889,936 tons of coal.

It was the previous year 2,356,234 tons, showing an increase of 33,143 tons, or over 1-5-10 per cent.

The actual cost of working the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1874 was 52 90-100 per cent. of receipts.

The following table shows the average earnings from freight and passenger traffic, and the cost of moving it per net ton and per passenger mile in each of the railroads worked by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Name of Railroad	Average earnings from each passenger per mile	Average cost of same	Average earnings from freight per ton per mile	Average cost of same
Pennsylvania R. R. and branches	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00
New Jersey lines	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00
Belvidere Delaware Railroad	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00
Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00
Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00
Average cost of Railroad	2·96	2·03	1·73	1·00

The foregoing statements taken from the records of the company show in the simplest possible form the earnings and expenses of your railroad, and the revenue derived from the various roads and interests of your company. The general depression in the business of the country, continued during the whole of 1874. The result as shown upon the traffic of the lines, has been a diminution in the tonnage of the main road of 880,372 tons, being a decrease of 8 8-10 per cent. as compared with the traffic moved in 1873, and a consequent reduction in revenue. Large reductions have, however, been made in the expense of maintaining and operating your lines, thus enabling the Board of Directors to present results which they trust will be satisfactory to every shareholder.

It will be seen that from the net earnings of the lines owned and operated by your company east of Pittsburgh and Erie, through to New York, including the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and from the income derived from securities and other assets of your company, the total amount after paying working expenses, rentals and interest, and dividends was $19,114,679 94, as follows:

Net earnings Pittsburgh to New York, including Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal	$14,374,678 06
Interest and dividends received from investments of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	4,303,015 26
Interest from investments received with the lease of the United Railroads and canal of New Jersey	259,614 20
Earnings received from Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company after paying interest, &c.	136,362 68
Total amount available for rentals, interest and dividends	$19,144,670 94
Out of which have been paid:	
Interest and dividend and floating debt of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$ 2,514,459 86
Rental paid Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	1,068,786 27
Rental paid Philadelphia, Delaware Railroad	442,000 11
Branch roads connected with the main line Pennsylvania Railroad	543,928 87
Rent Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad	132,572 94
Dividends and interest, &c., paid on account of lease of United Railroads and canal of New Jersey	3,389,176 45
Taxes paid State of Pennsylvania	615,725 83
Paid State of Pennsylvania on account purchase of main line	460,000 00
Two semi-annual dividends on

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A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological Laws governing the Sexual System of the human species, showing the fatal consequences of ignorance in the early indiscretion in the existence of many, and pointing the unfortunate the Road to Health and Happiness. This is an interesting work of 300 pages, full of engravings, and contains more valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be read by every man or woman once, and then preserved for reference. Sent to any one (post paid) for FIFTY Cents, address Dr. Bond' Dispensary, No. 11 S. Eighth st., St. Louis, Mo. MWF

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PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 FIFTH STREET, next door to Fifth Avenue Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in both sexes. Patients treated with celerity and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all diseases arising from self-abuse and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Fee $10 payable in the office, and no charges. Physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 30,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address 'DOCTOR' No. 194 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

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ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

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Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

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MARKET

SPECIAL INDUCEMEN

Cotton Dry Goods,

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NOW OPENING,

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INSURANCE.

South Side Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

Office, 2633 CARSON ST., Pittsburgh.

E. S. BROWN, President.
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JOSEPH JAGEMAN, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
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Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, E. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, H. Hartley, G. W. Hallman, Jos. Moorhead.

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

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SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

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IN ITS

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BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.
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BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

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No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

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HENRY LLOYD.....President.
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DRAIN AND PRODUCE.

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DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PHŒNIX AND CUSWELDON PORTLAND CEMENTS.

DALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

847 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,
25 barrels prime Navy Beans,
15 barrels Eggs,
50 barrels choice Silver-skinned Onions,
150 bags Timothy Seed,
75 bags Clover Seed,
20 tons Roll Butter,
1500 barrels Cider Vinegar, (gallons),
50 barrels 3-year-old Vinegar, 15c ₱ gal.
HENRY REA, JR., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE

295 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

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STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

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Only Line Carrying the American Flag

Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

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CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.

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TRASK & STONE,

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No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

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DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

Correspondents of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PUTS AND CALLS for 30 or sixty days, or the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest and most successful operators use only these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent gratis. Reference—Banks in Chicago and Boston Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court,

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SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT

Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

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By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monongahela Wharf, the steam tug

LITTLE GIANT,

her boats, machinery, furniture, apparel, tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached and condemned as the property of Robert Cornell and Andrew Wortling.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.

February 23, 1875.

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LEOPARD,

Whereof Thomas Muse is, or lately was, Master, her boats, machinery, furniture, apparel, tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached and condemned as the property of Andrew Wortling, Andrew Wortling

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers, or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 26, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 28, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.29	7	77	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P.M..	30.30	19	69	N.W.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P.M..	30.21	17	86	E.	Fresh.	Lt.snow

Mean barometer..30.26. Highest thermom.. 19
Mean thermom..... 15 Lowest thermom..

Frozen to Death.

A dispatch from Steubenville says: The body of an unknown man was found on the ice at Brown's island on Saturday. He is supposed to have been frozen to death. The body had been seen lying there several days, but was mistaken for a log.

Sudden Death.

Saturday afternoon the Coroner held an inquest on the body of John Garries, who, while eating his dinner that day, fell from his chair and expired instantly. The jury found that death was caused by heart disease. The deceased was employed at the Round House of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, was twenty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Railroad Smash-up.

On Saturday evening a smash up occurred at Millvale station, Pennsylvania Railroad. The Walls accommodation train, leaving the Union Depot at five o'clock, ran into a freight train which was being switched upon the wrong track for the Outer Depot. The locomotive of the passenger train stayed on the tender of the freight cars. The locomotive was also badly damaged. No persons were hurt, fortunately.

The Puddlers' Strike.

It is given out that the Pittsburgh Bolt Company have engaged a number of colored men in Virginia to take the place of the striking puddlers in their works. These men are said to be experienced boilers, and are willing and anxious to go to work at the wages offered here. They are to arrive here to-day or to-morrow and or put immediately to work. If they prove a success a large number will be brought here by other mills.

Items from McDonald's Station.

On Friday evening last the literary society at McDonald's Station debated the question, "Should capital punishment be abolished," and the decision was in the negative.

One of our coal operators here a few days ago called a meeting of his men and, without any solicitation on their part, advanced the price of digging ten cents on the ton. The men were highly pleased, of course. P. S. D.

The Lightning Calculator.

Prof. W. S. Hutchings, formerly known as "Barnum's Lightning Calculator," but now a Baptist preacher, will deliver a lecture this (Monday) evening, in the Iron City College, corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue. The Professor has astonished the world by his wonderful mathematical skill, and he can interest an audience as a lecturer, quite as fully as by his powers of calculation. His lecture partakes of the pathetic, the humorous, the humorous and the instructive, and will be interspersed with illustrations of his remarkable feats in working numbers. The lecture will be free to all.

The Ohio River Improvement.

A public meeting of citizens friendly to the improvement of the Ohio river by canalizing the interest on the Southern and Northern Pacific Railroad bonds by Congress, will be held in old City Hall this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The call says: "This is intended to be a meeting of all friends to the above measures, and all puddlers, and iron workers of every kind, coal diggers, and all laborers are especially invited to attend, as it is believed that Congress has the power to relieve the present depression of business, and all classes should unite in urging Congress to do it. A brass band will be in attendance."

We are informed that Messrs. Roberts and Leow, civil engineers, are preparing, and will exhibit at the meeting, drawings and plans for the river improvement.

Optimus.

Gentle reader, if you be a person of taste, as of course you are, your garments are constructed by the most approved artist. If you seek redress in law for grievances, the most competent practitioner presents your case. If your health suffers you seek out that disciple of Galen, whose ministrations are mostly crowned with success. Pills, powders, and all proprietary may tickle the fancy of the weak subject of it, but it will scarcely meet the requirements of that discriminating patient. That which they wish done, they wish well done. Hordes and chimpanzees like the Goths and Vandals of old, have overrun the fair domains of the arts and professions, and none to a greater extent than the medical profession. We offer a sign to the reader by which he may recognize the counterfeit. When you are offered valuable material elaborated by high professional skill at next to nothing in the way of price, that is counterfeit, you may depend on it. The genuine you can know best by living example—we cite, to illustrate, Dr. G. W. Spencer, Dentist, of No. 251 Penn street.

THE COAL DIGGERS.

The Situation at West Elizabeth.

Last week Messrs. Walton & Co., coal operators at West Elizabeth, offered their men work on the same terms as they had been working at last fall, viz: three cents per bushel, one-half cash and the other half to be taken out of the company's store in the shape of goods. The men held a meeting and adopted an address agreeing to work on the following terms: First, three cents per bushel, all cash; second, reduction of Twenty-five per cent. on house rent and fire coal; third, we request the erection of a blacksmith shop for the purpose of giving the miners the opportunity of sharpening their own tools; if not, a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on all sharpening done by the company's blacksmith.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Shooting Affray at A Disreputable Drinking House.

A shooting affray took place at about midnight on Saturday, at the disreputable drinking house No. 431 Liberty street opposite the Union Depot. A difficulty occurred between a man named Barney Sullivan and the proprietor of the establishment W. H. Cooke, a man without legs. Pistols were drawn, Cooke fired at Sullivan and the latter was struck by a ball in the stomach. The police arrested Cooke and took him to the lock-up where he now remains. The wounded man was taken to the office of Dr. Todd who found that the ball had passed through the stomach and lodged in the spine. Sullivan was subsequently removed to his residence at Penn avenue and Twenty-first street, in a critical condition, and last evening it was reported that he had died. Both parties to the difficulty are bad characters and well known to the police. Cooke especially, although being, as stated, without legs is a hard and unsafe man. He kept the house named for several years, and it has an evil reputation. About one year ago Cooke's wife was called to the house on a report that the women of the house had been poisoned, and Cooke was suspected of the crime. The women were taken sick after drinking coffee, but as they recovered no investigation was had. The place is looking with crime, and should be broken up.

THE WORKHOUSE.

Interesting Statistics from the Annual Report.

We have already published, from advance sheets, the admirable report of Mr. Gordier, Superintendent of the Workhouse. The reports have been published in pamphlet form, with the accompanying statistical tables. These tables contain much interesting matter, and we have only space to note a few of the leading features:

The whole number of prisoners received since the organization of the house, August 6, 1869, is 8,417. Of these 7,360 were discharged by expiration of sentence, and 338 by order of court, reduction of time, death, escape, etc., leaving 381 in confinement at the close of the year, of whom 74 were women.

Of the offenses, 3,310 were committed for disorderly conduct; 2,285 for vagrancy; 1,157 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; 413 for drunkenness; 366 for larceny; 201 as suspicious characters; 74 for drunkenness and vagrancy; 62 for larceny and assault, the latter term signifying in proportion to the gravity of the offense, for the reason that the higher crimes are punishable by imprisonment in the jail and penitentiary.

Of the terms of sentence, 4,335, or over one-half, were for thirty days: 1,294 for sixty days; 1,079 for ninety days; 341 for six months; 59 for nine months; 126 for one year; 36 for eighteen months; 66 for two years; 9 for two years and six months; 2 for three years; 3 for four years; 1 for six years, and the remainder for intermediate terms.

Of the whole number 5,363 were for the first time; 1,447 for the second, 678 for the third, 403 for the fourth, 225 for the fifth, 128 for the sixth, 97 for the seventh, 56 for the eighth, 31 for the ninth, 24 for the tenth, 14 for the eleventh, 13 for the twelfth, 5 for the thirteenth, 7 for the fourteenth, 4 for the fifteenth, 2 for the sixteenth, and 1 for the seventeenth time.

Of the nativity: The United States furnish 4,105, or less than one half. Ireland, 2,457; Germany, 796; England, 68; Wales, 103; Scotland, 143; Canada, 66; Switzerland, 72; France, 26; Holland, 24; Sweden, 14; and less than ten from any other country. While China and the East Indies are represented, there are no Italians.

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Of the whole 8,417, but 847 claim to have abstained from the use of liquors. There were 3,546 moderate drinkers, 1,527 occasionally intemperate, and 3,397 intemperate.

There were received during the year 1874, 2,236, which, added to the 1,360 in confinement December 31, 1873, total 3,596; gave a total of 9,956. Of these, 8,288 were discharged, leaving in confinement 574.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Mayor's Veto in Special Session—The Appropriation Ordinance Passed, Notwithstanding the Objections—Chris Magee Asks to be Sworn in as Mayor, and is Refused—Other Matters of Interest.

A special meeting of the city Councils was held on Saturday afternoon, and it being understood that Mayor McCarthy would return the Appropriation ordinance for 1875 with objections, a crowded lobby was present and much interest was manifested. This was increased when, at the hour of opening, it was learned that Christopher Magee, Esq., had sent in a communication asking to be sworn in as Mayor, accompanied by a copy of the certificate of the court.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order soon after two o'clock, by Dr. Gross, President.

The roll being called, it was found that there were forty-two members, just three-fifths of the whole number. Five new members were then subsequently sworn in, as follows: George Schmidt, Ninth ward; J. P. Vierheller, Thirty-sixth ward; Jas. R. Noble, Thirty-fifth ward; Lewis Clemens, Twenty-seventh ward, and Peter Carey, Twenty-seventh ward.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF DR. M'CANDLESS.

The chair was about to present the Mayor's veto when he was interrupted by Mr. Shipton who asked privilege, which was accorded him, of announcing the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless late a member of this body and of the Pacific Railroad bonds by Congress, will be held in old City Hall this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The call says: "This is intended to be a meeting of all friends to the above measures, and all puddlers, and iron workers of every kind, coal diggers, and all laborers are especially invited to attend, as it is believed that Congress has the power to relieve the present depression of business, and all classes should unite in urging Congress to do it. A brass band will be in attendance."

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COMMON BRANCH.

The Chair read the certificates of election of Joseph Speakman, Twelfth ward; Wm. McNaman, Twenty-fourth ward; W. W. Nesbitt, Thirty-first ward. The new members were sworn in.

The following unfinished business was disposed of:

Viewers' report on opening of Washington avenue, Railroad street and school alley were approved.

An ordinance amending the city code, entitled "Water Works," was laid over.

Resolution authorizing a warrant for payment of $10 to Will H. Sims, page of Select Council's. Passed.

Resolution providing protection against fire in South Side Hill wards. Passed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

A draft of an act of Assembly empowering the city to increase its bonded indebtedness, approved in Select Council February 22d, was read by the chair. The bill provides that the city may increase its indebtedness one-half of one per cent. of the valuation of taxable property in thereby.

Mr. Boucher moved to amend to increase the indebtedness one per cent. of the taxable property. Carried.

The bill, as amended, was approved.

Ordinances passed in Select Council were taken up and passed as follows: Opening Delaware street from Jummonville street to Reed street; opening Vandolore lane to Cubba-a-you-quit alley; to assess damages and benefits caused by grading and paving Hazelwood avenue; to assess damages and benefits caused by grading Sylvan avenue; to assess damages caused by grading Forbes street, from Boyd to Bradly; to assess damages and benefits caused by grading Shady lane; for opening Park street, from Spring to Livingston street.

THE MAYORALTY QUESTION.

A communication from Christopher Magee, Esq., inclosing the Prothonotary's certificate of his election to the office of Mayor, asking Councils to qualify him, and stating in order that the oath of office might be administered to him, was received and filed.

COMMITTEEMEN APPOINTED.

The Chair announced the following appointments to fill vacancies in committees occasioned by resignations of members: James Boyle, Police Committee, *vice* D. Robinson; James Spencer, Iron Bridge, Water, Gas, and Allegheny Wharf committees, *vice* Kuntz; W. McNamara, on Appeals, Street, Claims and Accounts and Finance committees, *vice* West; H. E. Wainwright, on Water Committee, *vice* D. Robinson; D. Nesbit, on Street, Survey, Finance and Claims and Accounts committees; John Hughes, on Water Committee, *vice* West.

Mr. Fulton presented an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Thirty-third street. Referred.

Also, report or viewers on Dinwiddie street sewer. Approved.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

The appropriation ordinance was then called for by the Clerk of Select Council, together with the Mayor's veto message.

After a brief discussion on a motion to suspend the rules and consider the ordinance on its third reading and final passage, it was carried, and on the question of final passage the call of the roll resulted—yeas, 38; nays, 6. The following "noes" were cast: Boyd, Foley, Hogle, Nesbit, Powers, and Fred. Smith.

The announcement of the vote was greeted with great applause in the lobby.

SOUTH SIDE WATER WORKS.

Mr. Boucher presented a resolution authorizing the City Attorney to draw up a contract with the Monongahela Water Company to furnish water to the South Side city hydrants, providing that said company shall place pipes in the hill that connects the two cities and supply water those of the old city; that said company shall have the exclusive right to supply water for a period of twenty years; that at the expiration of twenty years the city shall have the right to purchase the works at the appraisement referred to a committee of seven—four from Common and three from Select Council—in conjunction with the City Controller. Messrs. Thompson, Fulton, Boucher and Aull were appointed to the Select Council.

Mr. Aull presented a petition to establish grades of Denny, Thirty-fourth and Liberty streets, to conform with the new grade of Abram Shears, Sheffield. Referred.

Mr. Torrence—Petition to re-establish grade of Fourth avenue. Referred.

Mr. Boucher—Petition for plank crossing on Kirkpatrick street, Thirty-second ward; also, for opening Virginia avenue, Thirty-fifth ward.

Adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Regular Meeting—Resolutions on the Death of Dr. McCandless—Captain Ward Asks the Good Offices of the Board—Small Pox Cases—Proposed State Health Board.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held Friday afternoon, Dr. McCann in the chair in the absence of the President. [This report was in type for Saturday's issue, but was crowded out.]

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Health Officer announced the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless, long a member of the Board.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Dr. Asdale then presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, With deep feeling and profound regret we have learned of the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless, long an honored and useful member of this Board; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the Board loses a faithful and honored member, the city a servant commendable for his zeal and probity, the community an upright, exemplary and intelligent citizen, and his family an affectionate father, friend and protector.

Resolved, That their sudden bereavement and great sorrow, we tender to his family our sincere condolence and profound sympathy.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be directed to forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

On motion of Dr. Arthurs it was resolved that the Board attend the funeral of deceased in a body.

CAPTAIN WARD HEARD.

Captain Ward, by permission, addressed the Board, asking their good offices to induce the Street Committee, as a sanitary and necessary measure, to construct a sewer on Washington street. On motion the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. Asdale said he was glad to see a prominent member of the Taxpayers' Union present and solicited the co-operation of the officers of this Board in such a matter. He, with other property holders, were powerless to secure this necessary improvement, although willing to pay for it, and asked that as a sanitary measure it be undertaken by the Board and the Board the good accomplished. The speaker thought Captain Ward would see the necessity for such work if he lived there.

The annual reports of the Health Officer, the Physician and the Meat Inspector were presented and ordered to be printed.

On motion, the Printing Committee was authorized to advertise for proposals for printing and furnishing stationery for the ensuing year.

STATE HEALTH BOARD.

Dr. Asdale read a copy of the bill now before the Legislature providing for the establishment of a State Board of Health. He also read a memorial addressed to the Legislature thereby asking the passage of such an act. On motion, the memorial was adopted, the members to sign the same and forward it to Harrisburg.

The Health Officer presented a communication from Dr. J. S. Thorn setting forth that a family named Johnston, living in the Thirteenth ward, are afflicted with the small-pox and are in destitute circumstances.

Mr. Asdale moved that the Board agreed to furnish the necessaries of life, but held that the Health Board must bear the funeral expenses and replace clothing, bedding, &c., destroyed.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Health Officer reported two cases of small-pox under the charge of the physician of the Board, and a gradual increase of the disease. Citizens are requested to vaccinate.

Adjourned.

THE JAIL CALENDAR.

List of Prisoners, with Offenses, to be Tried.

Warden Smith has prepared the jail calendar for the March term of the Criminal Court, to commence to-day, and below we publish a list of the prisoners and the offenses for which they are awaiting trial. There are three men under indictment for murder, viz: Philip Murray, who, it is alleged, shot and killed James White at Zug's mill, in September last, and William Murray and Frederick Meyer, who are charged with the unlawful killing of the farmer, Gotthardt Wahl, on the Perrysville road, in December last. The other offenses and prisoners are as follows:

Felonious assault and battery—Samuel Merriman, John Fox, Teddy Finn, James Dougherty.

Highway robbery—John Fletcher, Clifford Smith.

Embezzlement—Thos. R. Sill (two charges).

George Hutchinson, Wm. Buckley.

Larceny—W. H. Ray, Wm. Ragan, J. E. Thurston, Thos. Rennus, Patrick Connelly (two charges), L. Hartin, John Smith, James Myers (two charges), Paul Fritzinger, Van Kennedy, Henry Burg, Alex. Russell, Chas. Temberler, James Butler, Bridget Roney, Alice Fitzjohn, John Hamilton, Wm. Norman, Wm. Geisty, H. Crider, Wm. Hall, John Gleason.

Conspiracy—David Croft, Samuel Rothermell.

Burglary—John White, Wm. Speidle, Michael Toney, Tim O'Sullivan, John Denning, James Myers.

Arson—Chas. R. Owens. Larceny by bailee —Henry Shrum. Misdemeanor under Liquor Act—Wm. B. Hanlon. Breach of the peace—Walker Sellers, John Myers, Chas. Turner. Selling liquor without license—Bernard Spelt. Forgery—James Davidson. Seduction—Valentine Greene. False pretenses—Wm. Kaufman. House breaking—Jas. Myers. Attempt to rape—Patrick Lyons. Harrison—David Croft. Assault and battery with intent to kill—John G. Armstrong. Attempt to steal—Jas. Hewitt, John Young. Entering a building with intent to commit a felony—C. H. Brown. Assault and battery—Tim Colligan *alias* Adam Task, Walker Sellers, John Dempsey, Wm. Peter, Wm. Dirkee.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Convention of Irish Societies Yesterday—Captain Jno. Gallagher Elected Grand Marshal.

The annual annual convention of delegates from the various Irish Catholic societies of this section, to arrange for the celebration of St. Patrick's day, met yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral school hall. There were present representatives from nearly all the Hibernian Temperance and Benevolent Societies of the county, and representatives from the Westmoreland county Hibernian order.

Mr. J. J. Maguire, as President *pro tem.*, called the delegates to order, and Mr. Jas. F. O'Neill was chosen secretary *pro tem.*

A committee on credentials was appointed, who reported eighty-four delegates present, representing nearly fifty societies.

Permanent organization was then effected by the election of Jno. Gallagher, President, and Jas. F. O'Neill, secretary *pro tem.* as permanent secretary.

After the appointment of a committee of three on finance, the convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Grand Marshal. Captain John Gallagher, on the part of Ancient Order of Hibernian, and Mr. J. D. Buckley, on the part of temperance and benevolent societies, were placed in nomination. A ballot was taken, resulting in 69 votes for Gallagher and 15 votes for Buckley.

Captain Gallagher was then elected Grand Marshal by acclamation, and, being called on, made a few remarks, thanking the convention for the honor.

It was then resolved that the Marshal of each society represented should meet with the Grand Marshal on Thursday evening next, in the Cathedral school hall, to arrange the details for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day procession, and to perfect all minor details connected with the celebration of that occasion.

After a vote of thanks to its officers, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

A WOMAN from New Castle, who came to Allegheny Saturday to collect a small amount of money, and had accomplished her mission, went to the depot to purchase a ticket to her home, when she found she had been robbed of all her money.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, for the week ending February 26, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Covered Glassware—Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh. Filed September 1, 1874.

Pneumatic Pumps—Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh. Filed October 20, 1874.

Casting Tubular Articles—L. F. Rider, Pittsburgh. Filed July 14, 1874.

Safety Valves for Steam Boilers—Alex. M. Johnston and S. Gissinger, Pittsburgh. Filed August 17, 1874.

Bale Ties—A. J. Nellis, Pittsburgh. Filed January 4, 1875.

Machine for Panning Bale Ties—A. J. Nellis, Pittsburgh. Filed January 26, 1875.

Nut or Collar Locks—Edward Barrowclough, Chester. Filed January 8, 1875.

Thoroughbrace Plate Holders—Stewart L. Bergstresser, Laureldon, assignor to J. B. Bergstresser, Rensvoo, and C. L. Bergstresser, Hublersburg. Filed August 3, 1874.

Attachments for Injectors—David Lees, Birmingham, assignor to himself and S. G. Stewart, Tyrone Forges. Filed October 19, 1874.

Car Couplings—William A. Hayden, Harrisburg, assignor to W. E. Doughty, same place. Filed August 5, 1874.

Feed Water Heaters—Robert Wetherill, Chester, assignor to Robert Wetherill & Co., same place. Filed January 13, 1875.

Boring Tools—Franklin J. Martin, Williamsport. Filed December 12, 1874.

Band Cutting Feeders for Thrashing Machines—David Frost, Latrobe, assignor of one-half his right to Michael P. Schall, same place. Filed December 3, 1874.

Tooth Polishing Attachments for Dental Engines—Charles B. Ansart, Oil City. Filed January 22, 1875.

Cameras—Stewart L. Bergstresser, Laureldon, assignor to J. B. Bergstresser, Renovo, and E. L. Bergstresser, Hublersburg. Filed September 19, 1874.

Coupling Gear for Vehicles—Jacob Stirk, Lancaster township, (City P. O.,) Lancaster county. Filed November 13, 1874.

Fire Escapes—C. A. Fuehslocher and F. A. Schmid, Erie. Filed September 14, 1874.

Spring Equalizers—Thomas L. Guest, Pottstown. Filed December 28, 1874.

Water Wheels—A. N. Wolf, Allentown. Filed January 16, 1875.

Devices for Warming and Ventilating Railroad Cars—Franklin Chatlos, Pittsburgh, and J. Chalfant, Kimmundy, Ill. Filed August 18, 1874.

RE-ISSUE.

Cases for Reversible Latches and Locks—J. Kinzer, Pittsburgh. Patent No. 122,367, dated February 15, 1872. Filed January 14, 1875.

OHIO.

Weather Board Gages—David M. Mefford, Toledo; assignor to Toledo Manufacturing Company. Filed January 20, 1875.

Paint Oil Compounds and Process of Preparing the same—Hiram S. Robinson, Cleveland. Filed November 10, 1874.

Tug Buckles—John Weston, Sulphur Springs; assignor of one-half his right to A. Fry & Co., same place. Filed January 5, 1875.

Pile Cleaners—Albert Blackford, Marlborough, and George McMullen, Lancaster, Pa. Filed January 5, 1875.

Machines for Cutting Shingle Bands—Joseph W. Britton and Franklin I. Chamberlin, Cleveland. Filed November 24, 1874.

Brick Machines—George C. Bovey, Chillicothe. Filed October 30, 1874.

Fifth Wheels for Vehicles. La Fayette Blair, Painesville. Filed October 30, 1874.

Piston Packings—John B. Hill, Dayton, assignor of one-half his right to Herman & Hutchinson Manufacturing Company, same place. Filed January 6, 1875.

Saw Filing Machines—Fred W. Benjamin, Jefferson, assignor of one-half his right to Abram Shears, Sheffield. Filed July 20, 1874.

Ladders—Daniel Angerbright, Troy. Filed August 25, 1874.

Packages for Paint—J. T. Hunt, Cleveland. Filed August, 28, 1874.

RE-ISSUES.

Water Heating Devices—E. R. Stilwell, Dayton, assignor, by mesne assignments, to Stilwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company. Patent No. 93,244, dated August 3, 1869. Filed January 23, 1875.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Hollow Pressed Glassware—William Leighton, Jr., Wheeling. Filed January 13, 1875.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the admiralty cases of Andrew Ackley vs. the tugboats Leopard and Little Giant, Ritter & Conley were allowed to intervene for their claim.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., made a motion for a reduction of bail in the case of Henry Sweet, of Titusville, indicted for counterfeiting. The bail has hitherto been fixed at $10,000. After argument, it was reduced to $5,000.

Weible & English, bankrupts, Allegheny county. The term for holding composition meeting was extended to the 17th prox.

Thomas Conway, bankrupt, Tidioute. The bankrupt presented a petition for an order to discontinue these proceedings, with the assent thereto of certain creditors, which was referred to Register Woodruff.

E. S. Jaffray & Co., *et al.* vs. Wilford Evans. The proceedings were discontinued.

Wm. Bailey, bankrupt, Luzerne county. An order was made for the examination of the bankrupt and creditors' witnesses before Register Willard on the 17th prox.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., Crawford county. A rule was granted to show cause why an injunction against Achire, Worrall & Co.

Beardsley & Towbridge, bankrupts, Warren county. An injunction was granted against Lord & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Messrs. Duff and Callahan presented a petition contesting the election of Samuel McMeans as Alderman in the Fifth ward. The petition set forth that 236 votes were returned as having been cast for Callahan, and 232 for J. J. O'Brien; that John Murphy, an officer of the election board in the First district stuffed the ballot box; that 19 votes were illegally returned from that district as having been cast for O'Brien, whereas none came. Petitioner professes himself able to produce at least twenty-four qualified electors of the district who deposited their ballots for him, and that the votes of non-residents were received, and that Mr. Macdonald is not a resident or freeholder of at least one person who was not a resident, and his vote was received. The petition is signed by Duff and Callahan as electors of the ward, and represents that had it not been for the alleged illegal votes, the majority would be received a majority, and in fact has a majority. A hearing was fixed for the 10th of March. Mr. Duff, Esq., on behalf of Alderman McMasters, filed a motion to quash the proceedings, on the ground of it not being sufficiently specific.

SENTENCES.

Michael Kantz, convicted of riot, on oath of W. B. Rose, was fined $100 and costs. This is the last of the party that assaulted the prosecutor in Allegheny for the part he had taken in pressing charges of illegal voting at the liquor laws.

Thomas Williams, infraction of the liquor laws, Thomas S. Wilson, prosecutor, fine of $75 and costs.

Thomas Fitzsimmons, Wm. Riddle and P. McNanee, indicted for nuisance, were fined 6¼ cents and costs, the nuisance having been abated. Defendants run the horse races on the Seventh street, and the information was made by the police officers in charge of same.

Frank Wolff, selling liquor on Sunday, W. B. Ross, prosecutor, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

Wm. Wallace was brought before Judge White, on a *habeas corpus*, from the workhouse, and discharged, his term of commitment having been made six months, whereas the magistrate had no authority to commit for a longer term than sixty days.

The list of cases for the week was arranged.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE veto excitement being over, what next?

ON Saturday the Corn Exchange merged into the Chamber of Commerce.

THE Central Board of Education will meet to-morrow in regular monthly session.

A FIRE plug at Forty-second and Willow streets, Lawrenceville, burst on Saturday evening.

IT is said that one of the street car companies sold twelve horses at the rate of five dollars each last week.

HENRY BECKERT, late a member of the Allegheny police, has been elected Superintendent of the Birmingham Farm.

THE Legislative Committee who were visiting our public institutions, left for Harrisburg on Sunday evening.

TWO thousand one hundred and twenty-eight tramps obtained lodging at the Central Station during the month of February.

JOHN HARDING'S saloon, corner Penn avenue and Twelfth street, was robbed on Friday night of a few bottles containing liquor.

THE appropriation ordinance having been passed finally, the police and other city employees will now be paid for the month of January.

FRANK KELLY, while running a foot race Saturday, fell and dislocated the cap of one of his knees. He was taken to his home, on Ohio street, Allegheny.

COUNTY REGISTER GRAY'S report for the month of February just passed shows thirty-two letters of administration granted and twenty-six wills proved and filed.

FRANK DUTPEL, organist at the German Catholic church, Allegheny, fell on the ice near the corner of Stant Park and Ohio street, Allegheny, Saturday night, and broke his wrist.

FRANK WISEMAN, an employee at the works of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, in Allegheny, had his arm severely cut last Saturday by a piece of hoop iron which another workman was carrying on his shoulder.

PAT. BANNER was arrested and confined in the Allegheny lock-up last evening on the suspicion that he is the individual who stole a watch from the mantel of a house on Franklin street, Allegheny, a few days ago.

THE Allegheny County Humane Society will hold a regular monthly meeting at their rooms No. 238 Penn avenue, to-morrow, Tuesday P. M. Citizens sympathizing with the objects of the society are invited to attend.

FRED C. NEGLEY, Esq., of this city, visited Greensburg and gave bonds for the appearance of Mr. Fred Gusseiff on the charge of indictment of the Westmoreland Grand Jury as accessory before the fact of the murder of the Italians at Armstrong's mines.

C. H. Brown was committed to jail for trial, yesterday, by Mayor McCarthy, to answer a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony. The party is charged on oath of C. R. Stern, clerk at the Robinson House, with entering there with intent as stated.

THERE was a disturbance Friday at the Loyalhanna coal mines, Westmoreland county. A number of miners were attacked by the strikers, but as far as could be learned nobody was hurt. The mob was promptly dispersed and yesterday good order prevailed at the mines.

THE towboat "Sam Clark" with twelve barges and 140,000 bushels of coal, started down the river yesterday. This is the first shipment of the year, but there will be no more departures until the weather moderates. Up to this time last year over seventeen million bushels were shipped.

AS alarm of fire was given from box 91, about 7:30 P. M., on Saturday evening, for the burning of a bed in the house of Mr. Ballantine, corner of Second avenue and Canton street, Soho. The fire was extinguished without much damage. The bed caught fire from a spark from a chimney.

THE Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will be held in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, Wood street, Monday, March 1st, at 9 o'clock P. M. The question is: "What should be the Attitude of the Pulpit Towards the Public Amusements of the Day" To be opened with an address by Rev. Joseph King, of Allegheny.

THE Grand Jury of Allegheny county, yesterday, had their annual interview with Judge Collier, and were discharged from further attendance upon the court. The Jury has been in session for the past two months, and has found bills against 1,200 persons, and ignored b